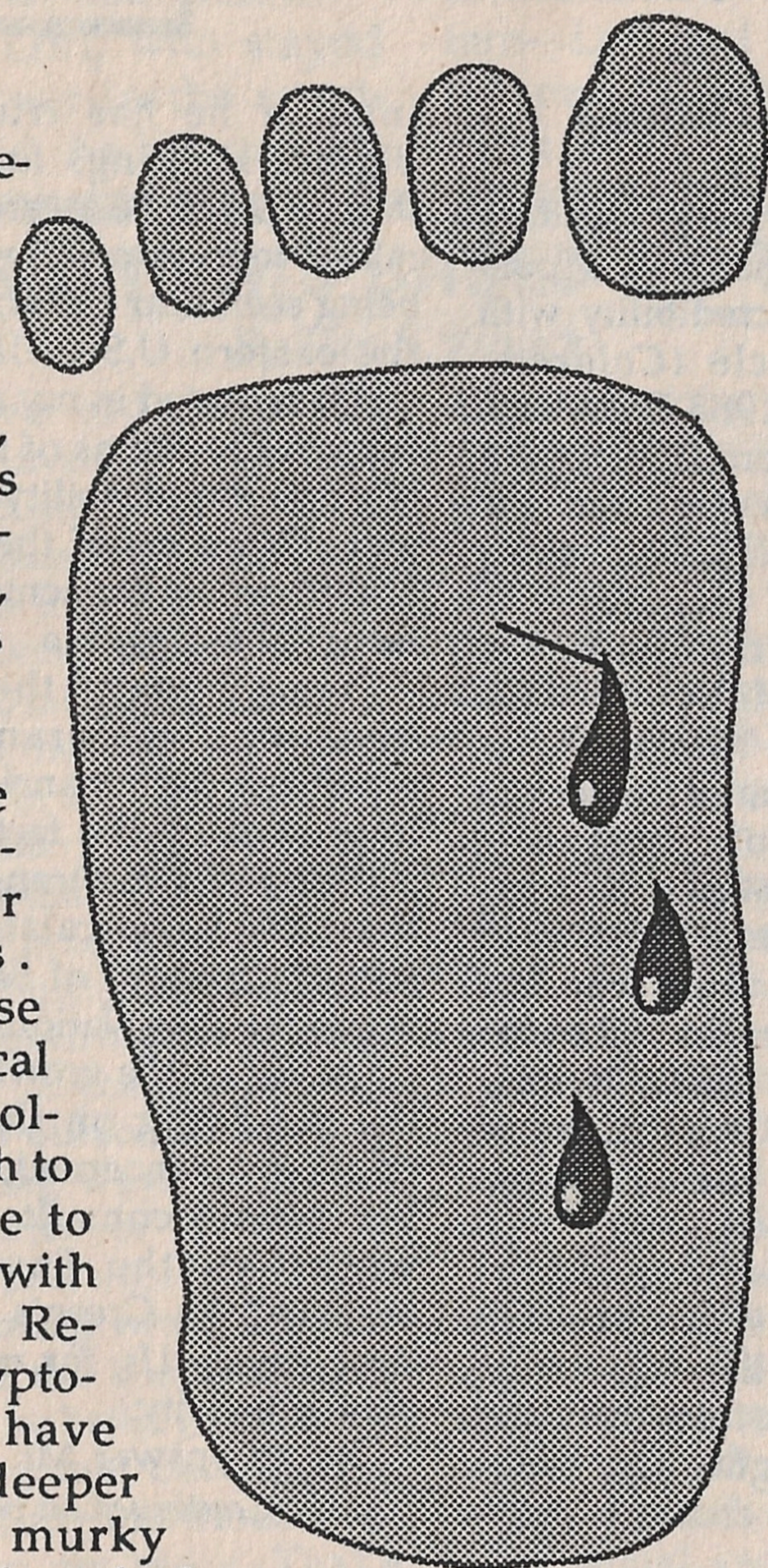


BIGFOOT'S WEIRD BLOOD

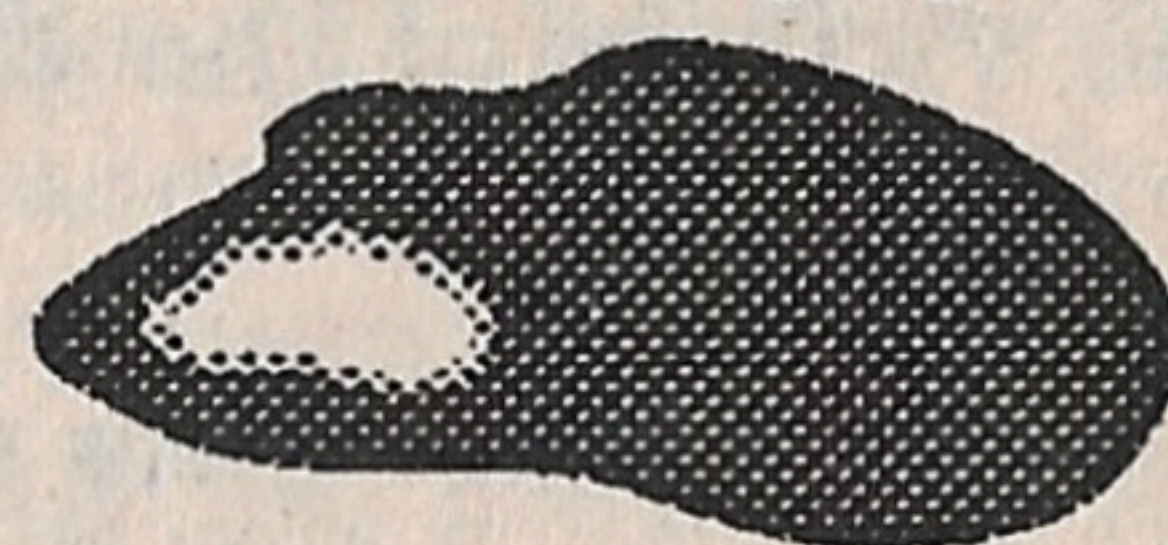
By Jon Erik Beckjord

There is precious little physical evidence for Bigfoot. Tracks, feces, dermal ridges are not physical evidence, but are marks of the beast. Parts of the beast have eluded researchers for centuries. Lacking these parts—physical evidence—zoologists are loath to grant a name to the creature, with good reason. Recently we crypto-zoologists have gotten into deeper and more murky waters than if we had found some pieces of the beast kind that would be satisfactory to hit the house so



zoologists—Bigfoot blood. But the blood of Bigfoot appears to have anomalous characteristics.

In 1976, during a research expedition on the Lummi Indian Reservation near Bellingham, Washington, I was able to gather a blood sample smeared over broken glass from the window of a food storage room in a fisherman's house. A large creature of some



hard one night in January that it woke the people inside. They initially thought that a car had struck the house. The dogs all tried to get into the house (possibly to hide), which was unusual behavior.

Checking the room where they heard the noise, they found broken, bloody glass and some batches of black hairs with white tips on them. The window was five feet off the ground. No bears had been seen in the area in ten years.

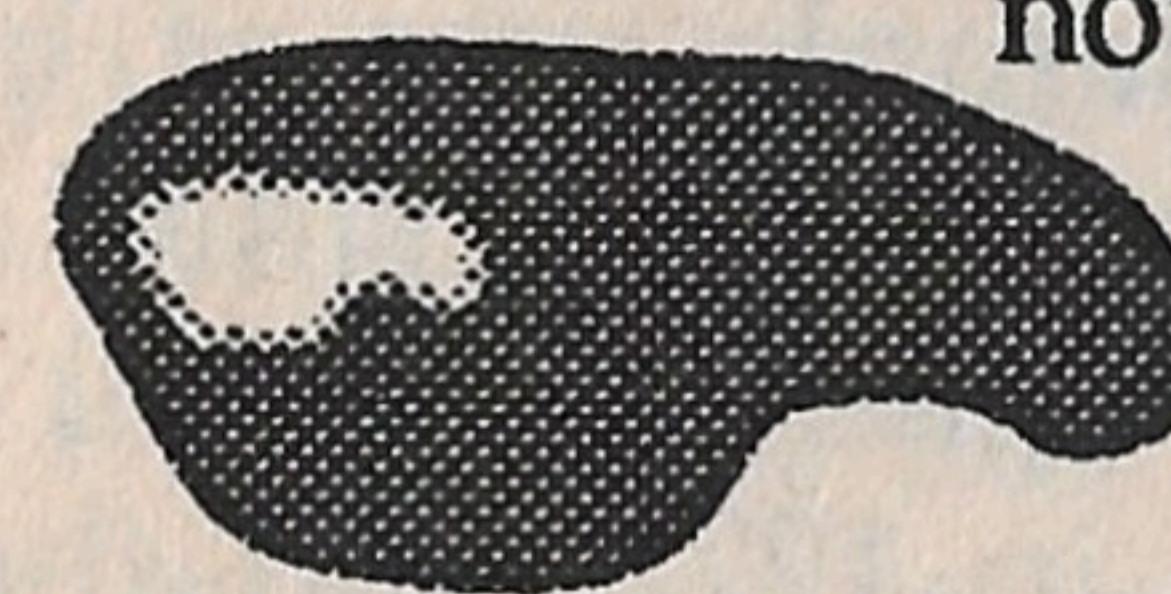
I took the hairs to a number of forensic analysts, mainly Dr. Ellis Kurley and Dr. Stephen Rosen at the University of Maryland, and also to a noted forensic biologist in a Western state (whose name is on file with FATE). The three independently determined that the hairs

1) matched three other unknown sets from three other states,

2) did not match any of 84 different North American mammals,

3) did not match any of the higher primates, including man, and

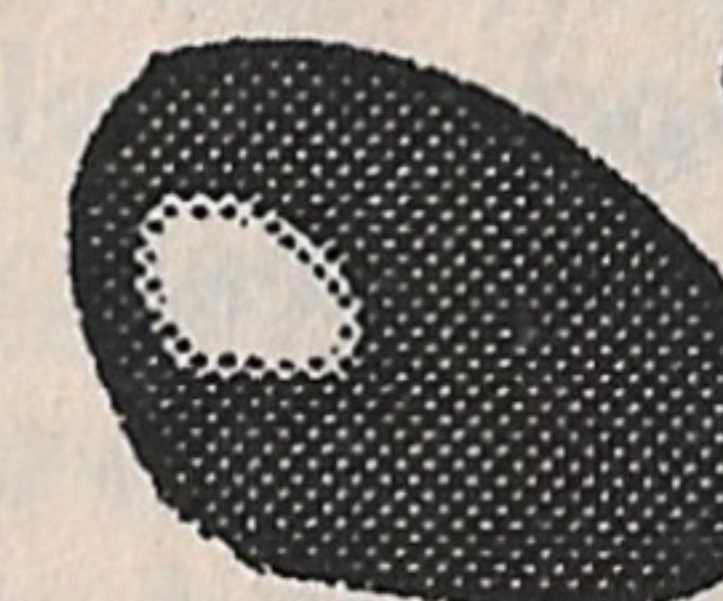
4) came closest to gorilla, though not gorilla.

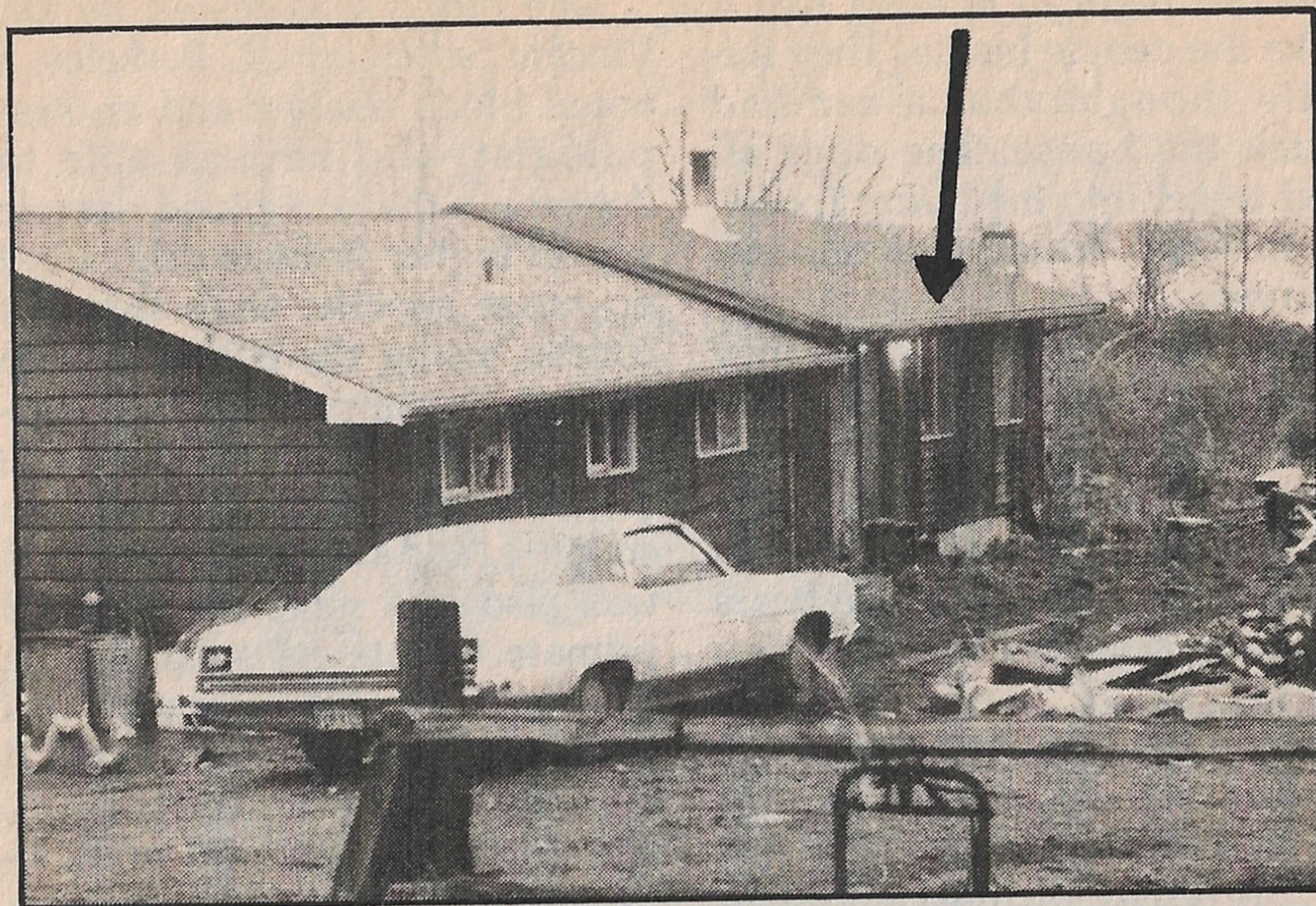


The blood was tested by Dr. Vincent Sarich, at UC Berkeley, a noted blood analyst and anthropologist, and he was able to determine that the blood sample was of higher primate origin, but no more specific than that. Of course, using the corroboration of the hair sample, it is thus likely that the blood and the hairs came from the same unknown creature, and that thus the blood was also of a new, unidentified primate. Of interest is that during 1.5 years on this reservation, I made one sighting of what appeared to be a six-foot tall, black hair-covered, erect primate-like creature from 200 feet away, and I collected accounts from over 150 Indians and non-Indians, including some police, of sightings of what they felt was the sasquatch, or sasquatches.

The area was rife for several years with such sightings: a veritable Bigfoot flap. I also observed many instances of Bigfoot-type tracks that I do not believe were faked. Strange howls, not coyote were also heard often, both by myself and by others in the area.

It was frustrating, however, to find that the techniques of 1976 were not sufficient to verify the blood sample further to





House of Douglas Jefferson on the Lummi Indian Reservation, Bellingham, WA. A large, heavy animal smashed the window marked with the arrow. The window is 5 feet off the ground and the creature left blood and hairs that are anomalous.

the species level. In 1989 I was directed towards a Dr. Jerold Lowenstein, partly through a FATE article. I was encouraged to learn from him that by using a technique called radio-immunoassay or RIA, that it was now possible to take very old blood, in quantities as minute as one billionth of a gram, and test it down to the species level. Excited, I sent Dr. Lowenstein the remainder of the blood sample, preserved these many years for just such an event. He received them by registered mail, and proceeded to test them.

To my surprise, and at first, disappointment, he wrote back later to inform me that the sample yielded "no immunological reactions whatever." He further suggested that if the sample really was of blood, then it should give some reaction, even in tiny dilutions, since "blood is highly reactive in my assay." There is no question in my mind that this sample was of blood, even if dried and small. The shards of glass were all photographed in 1976, and they all had some degree of red smears on them. Over time, these one-

inch triangular pieces all faded to a dark brown and a white smear on different portions of the glass. I took the returned glass shards to Santa Monica College, and there, using a compound microscope, examined the glass at 400 power.

I found dried, smashed material, greenish to gray, that was in clumps. However, in several clumps, there were red round dots that one professor suggested might be hemoglobin. Red blood corpuscles might dry and disappear, but the hemoglobin seems to have remained.

THE IMPLICATIONS OF THIS RESULT

According to Dr. Vincent Sarich, with whom I consulted in March, all normal blood samples, even if quite old, do and must provide some positive immunological reactions. It would be highly significant if a sample that is blood fails to provide such a reaction. Dr. Lowenstein stated much the same thing: for it to fail to react in the tests would indicate a very unusual result if the blood sample was actual blood. Being scientists with established reputations, they could not speculate on the implications any further than this, and this is proper.

In my own view, using logic

added to my own experiences in the field for over 13 years, we can infer that the blood that reacted in 1976 and failed to react to the more sensitive test in 1989 is a highly unusual blood sample. Not only highly unusual, but I would venture to suggest that it is behaving with anomalous characteristics.

It is thus anomalous blood, evidence of an anomalous phenomena. It comes from a large primate-like creature that has unidentified primate-like hair. The creature itself, which we tend to name Bigfoot, (Sarich calls them Creature X, and George Schaller, the gorilla expert, also prefers that term) would therefore be an anomalous creature. If we wish to be conservative, we can call this an abnormal creature. On the liberal side, I might suggest that an anomalous creature, showing anomalous characteristics might be considered, or called, an alien creature, one of the "Alien Animals" referred to by Janet and Colin Bord, the English cryptozoologists.

How or from where they came, we do not know. But we do know that they have anomalous blood. This is the only physical evidence other than hair that exists for them today. Being internal, blood might be considered more significant.

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EDITOR'S COMMENTS

Mr. Beckjord, head of the Cryptozoology Museum (P.O. Box 6534, Malibu, CA 90264), requests that anyone with possible blood samples from a Bigfoot, should send them to the Museum for analysis.

It should be added here that Mr. Beckjord included copies of letters verifying the above information. However, it is possible to come to conclusions other than those of Mr. Beckjord. Dr. Lowenstein doubts that it is blood because it doesn't act like blood. Mr. Beckjord, however, has sworn that it is the sample he had collected. Dr. Sarich, as reported by Mr. Beckjord, says he could not identify it completely, even though he would guess that it was human.

The hairs that were found included some that were not identifiable. Finally, in a note dated May 10, 1989, Mr. Beckjord has informed us that the Seriology Research Institute of Richmond, CA, confirms that the sample is not blood.

Mr. Beckjord's honesty and integrity in this matter is above reproach. He has presented all possible information. About the recent information from the Seriology Research Institute he says, "While superficially disappointing, it is logical, for if it was blood *per se*, it would react like blood, and it does not. It is therefore a sample that behaved like blood in 1976, but not in 1989, and is therefore an *anomalous body fluid*."

What do YOU think?—DMK

EAT FRIED BURGERS FOR YOUR HEALTH?

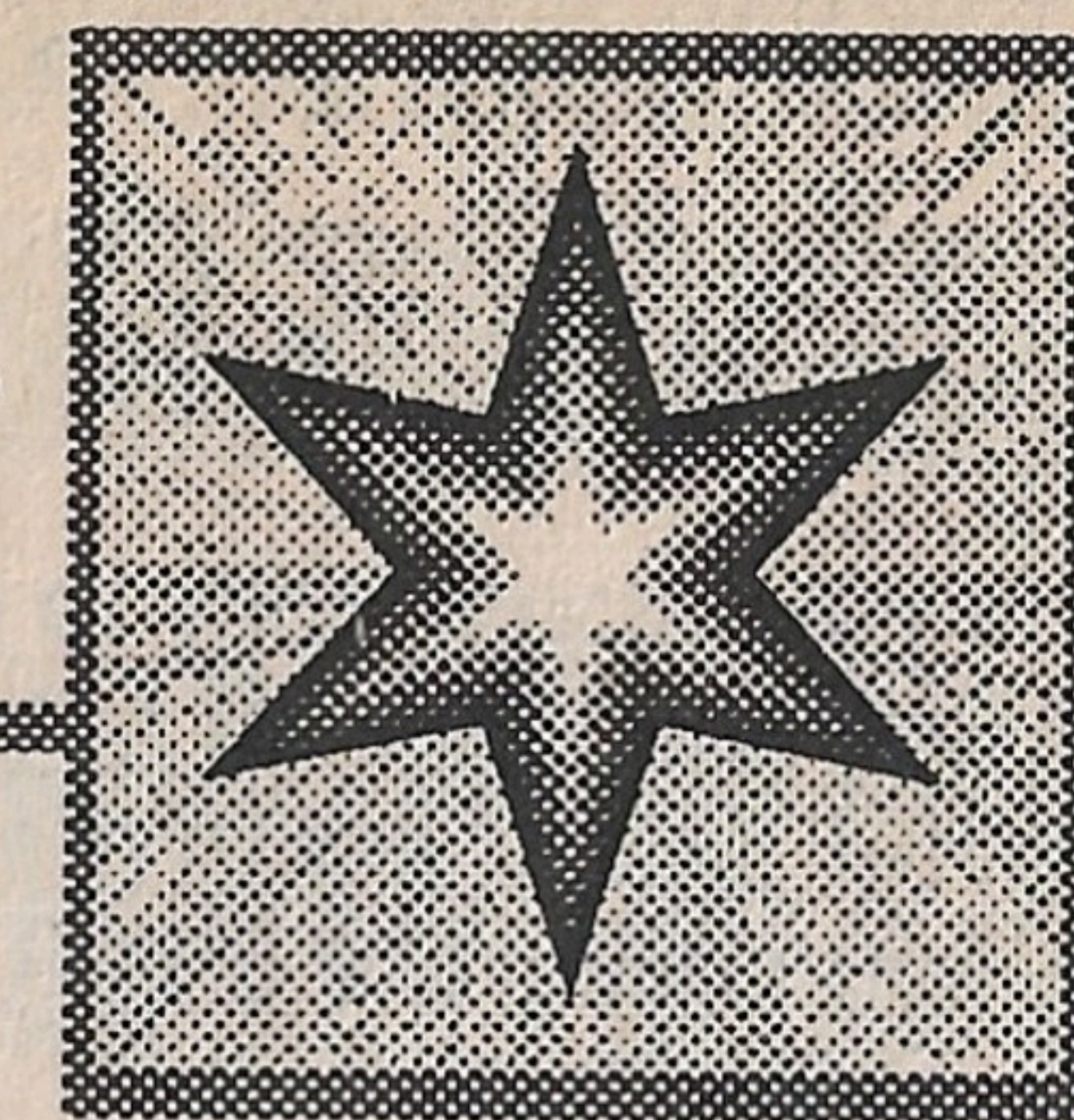
By Paul Steiner

Hamburger medicinal: First came fiber, then broccoli. Now there's a report that fried hamburger may reduce the risk of cancer. Michael W. Pariza, director of the University of Wisconsin's Food Research Institute reports the new and surprising entry on the growing menu of foods that may reduce the risk of cancer, according to *Omni*. He found that cooking causes a chemical change in one of hamburger's ingredients, a polysaturated fat called linoleic acid. When he isolated that altered fat and fed it to

lab mice in doses equivalent to what would be found in about eight hamburgers a day, it greatly reduced the incidence of certain kinds of stomach and skin cancer. Unfortunately, the scientist still doesn't know why. But he promises he will make an "intensive effort to find out." He thinks that when they do this the combination of the altered form of linoleic acid, in combination with other known inhibitors, may have "serious potential as a prophylactic against cancer."

TRUE MYSTIC EXPERIENCES

by the Readers



MOTHER'S LAST VISIT

By Barbara Minor

When I was growing up, I spent a great deal of time with my mother. She was small framed, weighed 110 pounds, and had short, dark, curly hair. We were very close partly because I was her only daughter and partly because we truly enjoyed being together. My mother was always more of a friend to me. When I married a man in the army and moved out-of-state, I missed my mother on a constant basis.

On several occasions I had the opportunity to visit my mother, but I always wanted her to travel to my home in Ogden, Kansas. Finally, during the Christmas season of 1975, we made arrangements for her to visit me. My mother would come and stay at my home for a month.

I seriously tried to convince my mother to fly, but she would not hear of it. She had never flown before and she had a fear of trying it. Since she refused to fly, I drove the 600 miles to Columbus, Indiana, to get her. While I was there I saw my older brother. His health was failing due to heart disease and his thirteen-year-old daughter Kim was in need of supervision. Kim and I had always gotten along well, so after talking it over we all decided Kim would go home with me to live until my brother was doing better.

The following month back in Kansas with Kim and my mother was great. The three of us spent long hours talking. Mother told numerous old stories about the family. Meanwhile we shopped for special Christmas gifts. Christmas day was filled with joy, laughter, and love. All too

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